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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

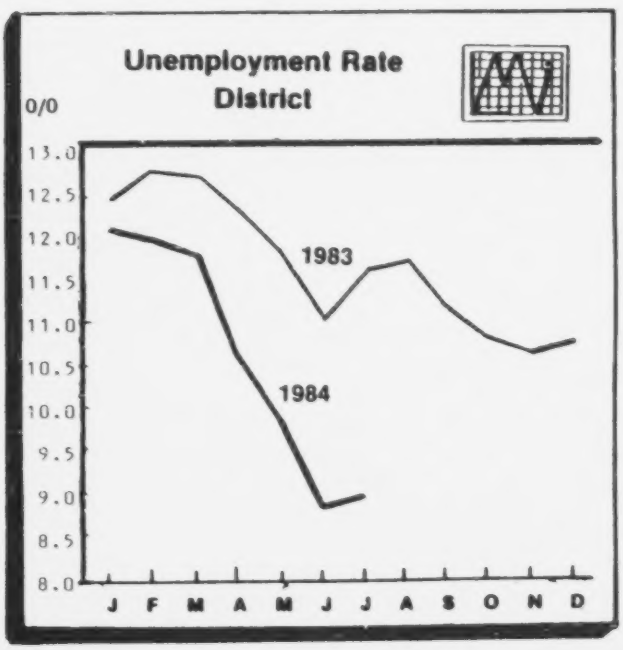
AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DISTRICT UNEMPLOYMENT UP SLIGHTLY

Data for July 1984

September 14, 1984



The unemployment rate in the District showed surprising stability between June and July 1984, increasing only 0.1 percentage point. In July 1984 the District's unemployment rate was 9.0 percent. The growth in the City's labor force of 5.9 percent, due to continued entry of seasonal workers and recent school graduates, was nearly matched by increased employment of 5.8 percent. In July total resident employment in the District was 304,400. The over the month gain in employment can be attributed primarily to the District's Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP). The slightly faster growing labor force compared to employment means that unemployment was also up over the month from 28,000 in June 1984 to 29,900 in July 1984.

Over the past few years growth in the labor force between June and July has been significantly greater than employment over the month. Between 1981 and 1983 the labor force grew an average 3.7 percent compared to 2.9 percent for employment. As a consequence of this gap between labor force and employment growth in the District the unemployment rate increased an average of 0.7 percentage point between June and July, during this three year period.

So far this summer, the seasonal patterns in the District's unemployment rates have been quite different than earlier years. Since 1970, the District's unemployment rate in either June or July has increased sharply from the previous month. This has not been the case in 1984 where the May-June change was negative and the June-July increase in the rate of unemployment was marginal. Nationally the civilian unadjusted unemployment rate rose from 7.4 percent in June 1984 to 7.5 percent in July 1984.

For only the third time this year, year

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of Employment Services
MATTHEW F. SHANNON
Director

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION,
RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE a/
July 1984

	July b/ 1984	June c/ 1984	July 1983	June 1983	Net Change From June 1984	Net Change From July 1983
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	334,300	315,600	341,100	325,600	18,700	- 6,800
Total Employment	304,400	287,600	301,400	289,500	16,800	3,000
Total Unemployment	29,900	28,000	39,700	36,100	1,900	-9,800
Unemployment Rate d/	9.0	8.9	11.6	11.1	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,865,800	1,855,400	1,814,500	1,808,300	10,400	51,300
Total Employment	1,787,900	1,778,800	1,721,400	1,715,300	9,100	66,500
Total Unemployment	78,000	76,600	93,200	93,000	1,400	-15,200
Unemployment Rate d/	4.2	4.1	5.1	5.1	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,531,600	1,539,700	1,473,400	1,482,700	-8,100	58,200
Total Employment	1,483,500	1,491,200	1,420,000	1,425,800	-7,700	63,500
Total Unemployment	48,100	48,600	53,400	56,900	- 500	- 5,300
Unemployment Rate d/	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.8	xxx	xxx

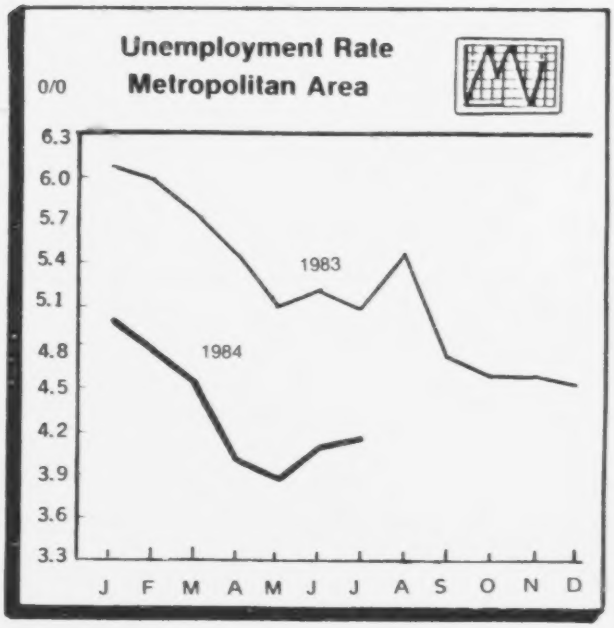
a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data
c/ Previous Month Revised Data
d/ Not seasonally adjusted

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

ago comparisons show that employment in 1984 is higher than employment in 1983. Between July 1983 and July 1984 employment of District residents rose from 301,400 to 304,400. Joblessness which has shown steady decline, dropped by 9,800 over the year. With the advancement in employment and fall in joblessness the jobless rate in the District fell by 2.6 percentage points over the year.

As the seasonal influx of recent graduates and other seasonal and secondary workers continued to enter the labor force, the Area unemployment rate rose slightly for the second consecutive month. The Area unemployment rate increased from 4.1 percent in June 1984 to 4.2 percent in July 1984. Conversely, the Suburban unemployment rate dropped over the month from 3.2 percent to 3.1 percent. [The drop in Suburban unemployment (-1.0 percent) out weighed the drop in employment (-0.5 percent) resulting in the 0.1 percentage point decline in the suburban unemployment rate]. Employment in the Area stood at 1,787,900 in July 1984 (up 9,100 over June 1984); while Suburban employment was 1,483,500 (down 7,700 from June 1984). Unemployment in the Area and Suburbs also moved in different directions between June and July 1984. Total unemployment in the Area rose by 1,400 between June 1984 and July 1984 to 78,000, while declining by 500 in the Suburbs to 48,100. [These divergent movements in employment and unemployment between Area and Suburban residents reflect in large part different seasonal behavior of District and Suburban residents].

Compared to year ago estimates (July 1983 to July 1984) the employment situations of Area and Suburban residents continue to show strong improvement. Since June 1983, Area employment has increased by 66,500; with Suburban employment increasing by 63,500 over the same period. Joblessness showed similiar improvement



declining by 15,200 in the Area and 5,300 in the Suburbs. These gains in the labor force status of Area and Suburban residents resulted in 0.9 percentage point and 0.5 percentage point reductions in their respective jobless rates.

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WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	July a/ 1984	June b/ 1984	July 1983	July a/ 1984	June b/ 1984	July 1983
TOTAL	617.0	602.2	613.1	1,717.0	1,710.7	1,662.0
Total Private Sector	337.0	337.8	335.8	1,170.8	1,169.3	1,121.8
Manufacturing	14.5	14.5	14.1	70.4	70.1	64.5
Food & Kindred Products	0.7	0.7	0.7	4.4	4.3	4.5
Printing & Publishing	11.7	11.7	11.3	26.5	26.6	24.8
All Other Manufacturing	2.1	2.1	2.1	39.5	39.2	35.2
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Construction	10.7	10.7	10.4	88.3	86.9	80.2
Transportation, Communication Public Utilities	25.5	25.4	26.0	80.0	79.8	76.5
Interstate Railroads	3.2	3.2	3.1	4.1	4.1	4.0
Other Transportation	5.5	5.4	5.1	34.7	34.7	31.2
Communication & Public Utilities	16.8	16.8	17.8	41.2	41.0	41.3
Trade	59.4	59.4	60.0	326.3	326.5	314.4
Wholesale	9.5	9.5	10.2	63.2	63.1	60.7
Retail	49.9	49.9	49.8	263.1	263.4	253.7
General Merchandise	5.9	5.9	5.9	32.9	32.9	32.3
Food	NA	NA	NA	35.3	35.3	33.7
Automotive	NA	NA	NA	30.0	29.9	28.3
Apparel & Accessories	NA	NA	NA	18.7	18.8	18.6
Eating & Drinking	23.1	23.1	23.0	85.9	86.5	83.5
Other Retail Trade	20.9	20.9	20.9	60.3	60.0	57.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	35.0	34.4	34.3	98.4	97.2	95.7
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.3	19.8	19.9	19.9
All Other	27.8	27.2	27.0	78.6	77.3	75.8
Services	191.8	193.3	190.9	506.3	507.7	489.4
Hotels & Lodging Places	11.3	11.4	11.1	25.0	25.0	24.3
Personal Services	3.8	3.8	4.2	19.3	19.9	19.1
Business Services	36.8	36.1	36.5	NA	NA	NA
Health Services	29.3	29.1	28.8	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	19.6	19.6	18.9	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	28.3	31.1	29.5	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	28.6	28.6	28.6	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services	34.1	33.6	33.3	462.0	462.8	446.0
Government	280.0	264.4	277.3	546.2	541.4	540.2
Federal Government	216.8	215.5	213.3	364.5	363.1	357.8
State & Local Government	NA	NA	NA	181.7	178.3	182.4
D.C. Government	58.0	43.7	58.8	NA	NA	NA
Local Government	5.2	5.2	5.2	NA	NA	NA

Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

The number of jobs in the Washington Metropolitan Area rose by 6,300 between June and July of this year, reflecting seasonal hiring in the District. Private sector losses in the District and relatively moderate growth in the suburbs produced the lowest over the month gain in the private sector since February 1984. Public sector growth (attributed primarily to the District's Summer Youth Employment Program) accounted for 76 percent of the new jobs.

Over the year (July 1984 compared to July 1983) the number of Area jobs increased by 55,000. Private sector growth provided 89 percent of the net increase in jobs. This forward thrust reflects pronounced gains in Services (16,900 jobs) and Wholesale/Retail Trade (11,900 jobs). The public sector continues to show positive movement, supported by renewed strength in the Federal sector, where the number of jobs rose by 6,700.

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Reflecting the seasonal hiring of youth to fill summer jobs, the number of District jobs rose 2.5 percent (14,800 jobs) between June and July of this year. A net increase of 15,600 Government jobs more than offset a private sector decline of 800 jobs over the month, marking the fifth consecutive over the month increase in Government jobs.

Preceded by five consecutive months of increases, private sector growth ran out of steam in July as Services industry jobs declined by 1,500. The decline in Services industry employment in large measure reflects seasonal influences. Over the past eleven years (1974-1984) employment in the Services industry has declined eight years, increasing in 1974, 1978 and 1980. Marginal to moderate gains were recorded in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (100 jobs); and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (600 jobs).

Over the year (July 1984 compared to July 1983) the number of District jobs rose by 3,900. The number of private sector jobs rose by 1,200 following four consecutive months of over the year declines. Moderate declines were registered in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (-500 jobs) and the Wholesale Trade sector (-700 jobs), however.

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On a more positive note, public sector jobs rose for the eleventh consecutive month, increasing by 2,700 jobs between July 1983 and July 1984. Growth was limited to the Federal Government (3,500 jobs) as the number of District Government jobs declined by 800.

JOB GROWTH IN SUBURBAN JURISDICTIONS

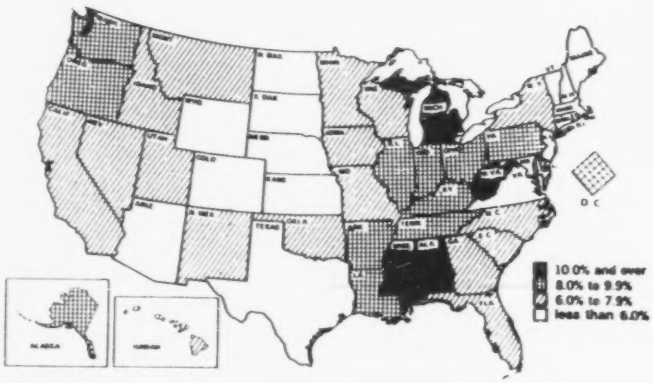
Reflecting seasonal declines in public education, the number of suburban jobs declined by 8,500 between June and July of this year. The number of private sector jobs increased by 2,300 over the month, buoyed by positive movement in Construction (1,400 jobs). Elsewhere, private sector gains were marginal or nonexistent.

Over the year (July 1984 compared to July 1983) the number of suburban jobs vaulted upward to 1,100,000--a 51,100 increase. The sustaining force in suburban jobs growth--the private sector--accounted for 94 percent of total growth (47,800 jobs). This rampant growth was fueled by exuberant performance throughout the suburban economy, although advances in Services (16,000 jobs) and Wholesale/Retail Trade (12,500 jobs) were especially ebullient. Public sector gains were lopsided, as the number of Federal Government jobs increased by 3,200 compared to 100 jobs in the State and Local Government over the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In June 1984, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 240 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 4.1 percent unemployment rate had the 24th lowest rate. Among the major metropolitan areas, only Dallas-Fort. Worth (3.5 percent) and Boston (4.0 percent) had lower unemployment rates.

Unemployment Rates by State, June 1984



When the District proper (with a June preliminary unemployment rate of 8.9 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, it had the 12th highest unemployment rate. This June ranking for the City was an improvement over the fifth place position held by the District during most of the recession. This positive movement may be an indication that economic recovery is starting to take hold. The neighboring states of Maryland (5.0 percent) and Virginia (4.7 percent) ranked 43 and 45, respectively, among the 51 jurisdictions. West Virginia (13.7 percent); and Alabama (10.8 percent) are now the only states with double digit unemployment. Nebraska, with 3.6 percent, had the lowest unemployment rate among the states. All states experienced lower unemployment rates when compared to June of the previous year.

Unemployment in Selected Cities

In comparison with 24 selected central cities, the District had the 14 highest unemployment rate in June 1984, at 8.9 percent. The average unemployment rate for all 24 cities was 8.9 percent. Gary Indiana (20.6 percent) had the highest rate, while Dallas (4.0 percent) had the lowest. Except for New York, each city experienced a lower unemployment rate than the same month a year ago.

Unemployment in Selected Cities*

City	June 1984	1983
1. Gary, IN	20.6	23.6
2. Cleveland, OH	13.4	17.8
3. Birmingham, AL	12.4	16.0
4. Dayton, OH	11.7	16.1
5. Buffalo, NY	11.6	18.4
6. Cincinnati, OH	10.4	13.6
7. Pittsburgh, PA	10.3	12.8
8. New York, NY	10.0	8.9
9. Newark, NJ	9.5	14.8
10. Chicago, IL	9.4	12.6
11. Miami, FL	9.4	12.5
12. Los Angeles, CA	9.4	11.3
13 St. Louis, MO	9.3	12.4
14. Dist. of Columbia	8.9	11.1
15. Milwaukee, WI	8.4	12.8
16. New Orleans, LA	8.4	10.1
17. Philadelphia, PA	8.3	10.1
18. Columbus, OH	8.1	10.9
19. Atlanta, GA	7.1	9.0
20. Baltimore, MD	6.9	9.2
21. Houston, TX	6.9	11.1
22. Salt Lake City, UT	6.3	10.7
23. Boston, MA	5.4	8.8
24. Dallas, TX	4.0	6.4

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Unemployment of District Residents-by Industry and Occupation: 1983

Annually the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as a part of a cooperative labor market information program with the Department, produces detailed information on the labor force in the District. These annual statistics are derived from a monthly Current Population Survey (CPS) of District households. Earlier LMIR provided a profile of the City's unemployed in 1983 by race, age and sex which was published in the May issue of the Area Labor Summary. Recently LMIR received additional data including information on unemployment by industry and occupation.

In 1983 the District had an annual average unemployment rate for all workers of 11.7 percent representing 38,000 unemployed residents--a record high. From among these 38,000 unemployed, 34,000 (or 89 percent) were experienced workers with a recent work history. The following data on unemployed by industry and occupation includes only these experienced workers. Last year unemployment among experienced District workers was 10.6 percent.

INDICES

A Statistical Index to District of Columbia Services

The District Government has released a new publication-- **Indices: A Statistical Index to District of Columbia Services.** The report includes data about Washington, D.C. and profiles the people who live and who work here. The services that the District government provides are described in sections about economic development, employment, housing, human services, education, public works and public safety. The report describes quantitatively what the District has done over the past three years. Goals for the current year are also included.

The report was prepared by the Office of Policy and Program Evaluation and will be an annual publication. Persons who would like copies may obtain them for $5, which covers the cost of production, by writing to the Office of Policy and Program Evaluation, Room 412, at the District Building, or by calling 727-4016.

During 1983, three District industries accounted for over seven of every ten experienced workers who were unemployed--Government (26.6 percent), Services (23.5 percent) and Wholesale/ Retail Trade (20.6 percent).

Construction workers and workers in Manufacturing, however, had the highest unemployment rates--33.1 percent and 21.5 percent respectively. These two industries are among the smallest industries in the City. Thus, when only relatively few workers are unemployed, the industry rates may be very high. Conversely, the unemployment rates among Government workers (7.8 percent) and Service industry workers (9.2 percent) were relatively low in 1983 even though workers from these industries constituted a large proportion of the total unemployed.

Only in Trade was the industry employment rate (17.1 percent) and the proportion of the unemployed (20.6 percent similar.

As might be expected unskilled and semi-skilled workers constituted many of the City's unemployed. Two occupational groups accounted for 35.3 percent of the 34,000 unemployed experienced workers--they were service workers (23.5 percent) and laborers (11.8 percent). In addition semi-skilled, administrative support workers including clerical accounted for another 20.6 percent.

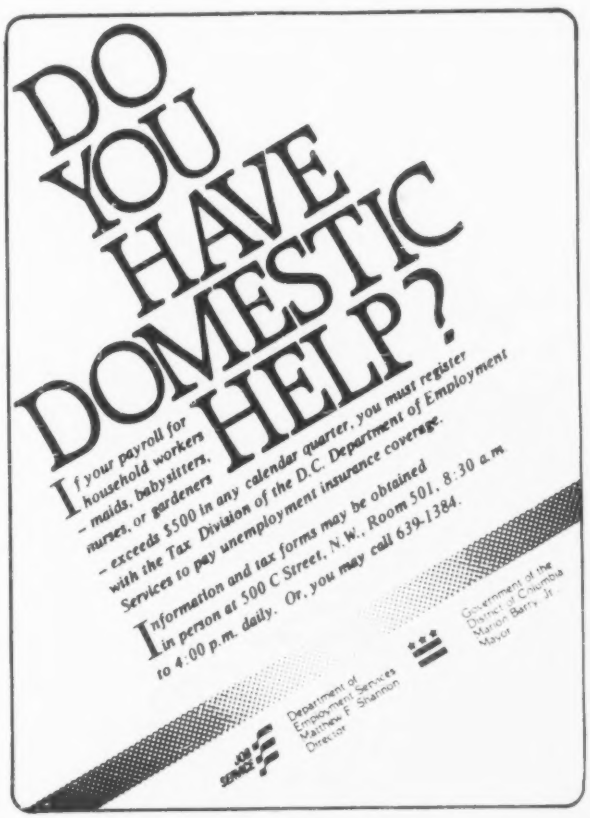
The highest occupational unemployment rate was also among the laborers (24.5 percent), followed by craft workers (17.2 percent) and sales workers (16.4 percent).

Only professional and administrative workers living in the City seemed to have escaped the residual impact in the District of the 1982 National recession, with all other occupations being near or above the very high unemployment average (10.6 percent).

The above clearly underscores the severe problems faced by unemployed District residents during 1983, for only the well-educated District workers were able to escape the residual impact of the recession.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT ACTIVITIES

The Department of Employment Services paid $6.3 million in unemployment insurance benefits in July 1984. A portion of that resulted from the 4,100 new claims processed for regular benefits during the month. Weeks claimed and weeks compensated rose 26 and 20 percent respectively; while the $6.3 million paid in benefits was up one million (19 percent) over last month. The number of persons receiving benefits for the first time--at 3,170--nearly doubled over the month. Total individuals receiving benefits in the month


DO YOU HAVE DOMESTIC HELP?
If your payroll for household workers – maids, babysitters, nurses, or gardeners – exceeds $500 in any calendar quarter, you must register with the Tax Division of the D.C. Department of Employment Services to pay unemployment insurance coverage.
Information and tax forms may be obtained in person at 500 C Street, N.W., Room 501, 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. daily. Or, you may call 639-1384.
Department of Employment Services
Matthew F. Shannon
Director
Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr.
Mayor

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
July 1984

	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983	% Change From June 1984	% Change From July 1983
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,752	3,592	3,819	+ 4.5	- 1.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	44,872	35,275	47,710	+ 27.2	- 5.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	39,769	32,761	45,218	+ 21.4	- 12.1
Total Benefits Paid	$5,582,248	$4,624,304	$6,524,076	+ 20.7	- 14.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$140.37	$141.15	$144.28	+ 0.6	- 2.7
Number of First Payments	2,950	1,434	2,962	- 105.7	- 0.4
Number of Final Payments	1,086	958	1,253	+ 13.4	- 13.3
Total Beneficiaries	10,828	9,481	13,363	+ 14.2	- 19.0
Average Weeks of Duration d/	13.5	22.8	15.3	- 40.8	- 11.8
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	276	208	237	+ 32.7	+ 16.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	3,770	3,276	3,952	+ 15.1	- 4.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,571	3,231	3,986	+ 10.5	- 10.4
Total Benefits Paid	$592,723	$546,606	$ 649,290	+ 8.4	- 8.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$165.98	$169.18	$162.89	- 1.9	+ 1.9
Number of First Payments	175	160	177	+ 9.3	- 1.1
Number of Final Payments	109	115	113	- 5.2	- 3.5
Total Beneficiaries	943	956	1,118	- 1.4	- 15.7
Average Weeks of Duration d/	20.4	20.2	22.5	+ 1.1	- 9.3
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	57	66	75	- 13.6	- 24.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	874	758	923	+ 15.3	- 5.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	603	551	670	+ 9.4	- 10.0
Total Benefits Paid	$ 95,685	$ 86,381	$103,236	+ 10.8	- 7.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$158.68	$156.77	$154.08	+ 1.2	+ 3.0
Number of First Payments	40	41	52	- 2.4	- 23.1
Number of Final Payments	1	0	13	0.0	- 92.3
Total Beneficiaries	162	167	203	- 3.0	- 20.2
Average Weeks of Duration d/	15.1	13.4	12.9	+ 12.7	+ 17.1
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	4,085	3,866	4,131	+ 5.7	- 1.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	49,516	39,309	52,585	+ 26.0	- 5.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	43,943	36,543	49,874	+ 20.3	- 11.9
Total Benefits Paid	$6,270,656	$5,257,291	$ 7,276,602	+ 19.3	- 13.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$142.70	$143.87	$145.90	- 0.8	- 2.2
Number of First Payments	3,165	1,635	3,191	+ 93.6	- 0.8
Number of Final Payments	1,196	1,073	1,379	+ 11.5	- 13.3
Total Beneficiaries	11,933	10,604	14,684	+ 12.5	- 18.7
Average Weeks of Duration d/	13.9	22.4	15.6	- 37.9	- 10.9

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)
b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
c/ No joint claims.
d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments, month ended.

amounted to 11,930, and averaged $143 per week in benefits. On the other hand, 1,200 recipients exhausted eligibility.

Seasonal application by school cafeteria workers, crossing guards and bus operators beginning in June, continued into July. As expected, this was the primary factor in the increased monthly activity--particularly in weeks claimed, weeks compensated and first payments.

From January through July of 1984, 25,900 workers in the District of Columiba filed claims. Benefits amounting to $43.6 million were paid for 303,420 weeks of unemployment (averaging $144 per week). Also in this seven month period, there were 16,300 first-time recipients, while 18,600 exhausted their benefits. All of this activity with the exception of first time recipients, is considerably below the level established last year at this time, when $60.6 million had been paid for 415,220 weeks of unemployment. The average payment was $146, and 15,500 first time recipients had been compensated. Only 8,860 had exhausted benefits at that time.

The majority of the U.I. benefit activity is in the State Program, which compensates employees in private and District of Columbia Government employment. This month, 39,800 weeks compensated and $5.6 million in benefit payments were approximately 90 percent of all such activity in the total program.

From another perspective, weeks compensated and benefits paid in the State Program increased 21 percent from last month. First time beneficiaries more than doubled. These primarily reflect payments to the seasonal food and transportation workers from the D.C. Public Schools and some schools of higher education. The weeks compensated will most likely remain at the same level for the next month also.

The programs serving unemployed federal civilian employees and ex-service-persons paid $593,000 and $95,700 in benefits respectively in July.

The Federal Supplemental Compensation Program (FSC), in effect since October, 1982 because of the high levels of unemployment nationwide, paid an additional $780,850 in benefits to eligible claimants in the District who exhausted all other U.I. benefits. These FSC claimants have received $6.1 million so far this year. The FSC Program is financed in full by the Federal Government.

DC ON THE GROW

Office of the Deputy Mayor for Economic Development
1350 E Street, N.W.
Room 401
Washington, D.C. 20004

The UDAG Program

As a vehicle for development, a UDAG is a federally funded tool designed to stimulate economic revitalization and community development through public/private ventures. Through the UDAG program, an average of 15 to 20 percent of a project's cost can be financed by a low interest government loan, with remaining funds coming from the private sector. Projects requiring a smaller percentage of government funding are usually more favored.

UDAG dollars have assisted in the successful development of shopping malls, hotels, industrial plants, residential housing, and mixed-use structures. UDAGs can be used to provide gap financing for site improvements, providing infrastructure, rehabilitation, and other specific uses.

Only cities can apply to the UDAG program. Developers can apply for UDAG funding through the Office of Business and Economic Development, which is the recipient of all District UDAGs.

For further information, contact the Office of Business and Economic Development at 727-6600.

WASHINGTON, D.C. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMER (CPI-U)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C., Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 0.9 percent to 308.3 (1967=-100) during the 2 months ended in July 1984. For the 12-month period ended in Julythe CPI-U rose 3.8 percent. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose o.6 percent from May to July. The July level of 310.8 (1967=100) was 3.5 percent higher than in July 1983.

The 0.9 percent increase in the CPI-U from May and July compares with an advance of 0.2 percent for the 2 months ended in May. Increases in the housing, entertainment, transportation, and food components accounted for most of the May-to-July advance.

The housing index rose 1.0 percent, largely due to a 2.3 percent increase in shelter costs. Both homeowners' and renters' costs. advanced 2.3 percent. Costs of electricity were higher, reflecting a change to summer rates. On the other hand, lower costs were recorded for housefurninshings -- particulary furniture -- and for natural gas.

The entertainment index rose sharply -- up 4.9 percent -- reflecting higher pet expenses and increased membership dues and admission charges.

The transportation index rose 0.8 percent, reflecting higher costs for airline travel, intracity mass transit, used cars, automoble finance charges, tires, and new cars. Moter fuel prices, however, declined.

The index for food and beverages rose

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - CPI-U) 1/

Expenditure Category	July 1984	Percent Change Two Months Ago	Year Ago
ALL ITEMS.....	308.3	0.9	3.8
Food & Beverage.....	304.7	0.4	2.7
Housing.....	320.8	1.0	3.0
Apparel & Upkeep.....	212.4	- 1.0	0.3
Transportation.....	306.1	0.8	4.6
Medical Care.....	396.7	0.1	7.5
Entertainment.....	246.8	4.9	10.0
Other Goods & Services.....	302.4	0.8	6.1
Special Index:			
Energy 2/.....	161.3	0.7	4.5

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Table Prepared by Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Division

1/ 1967=100, except as noted.

2/ June 1978=100.

0.4 percent as increase in prices for fresh fruit, most dairy and bakery products, and fish and seafood were partially offset by lower prices for eggs, cola drinks, and beef.

The apparel and upkeep index declined 1.0 percent. Lower prices were recored for men's apparel, jewelry and luggage, sewing materials, and women's apparel. However, substantial price increase were recorded for boys' and girls' apparel.

Among other categories of consumer spending, cigarette prices advanced sharply. Medical care costs rose only 0.1 percent.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of July 1984 increased $4.59. Average Weekly Hours remained the same as June at 38.2. Average Weekly Earnings were up 12¢ an hour.

The most significant increase took place in Printing and Publishing as Weekly Earnings rose $8.41. Weekly Hours were up 0.5 of an hour. Hourly Earnings increased 7¢. Overtime worked at premium pay was the major factor.

Food and Kindred Products had the largest decrease. Weekly Earnings were down $29.57, with Weekly Hours dropping 1.2 of an hour. The Average Hourly Earnings decreased 29¢. Less overtime being worked was the main reason for the decrease.

JOB SERVICE

"Helping People Help Themselves"

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
July 1984

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	394.61	390.02	375.39	38.2	38.2	38.7	10.33	10.21	9.70
Durable Goods	359.72	352.75	329.47	41.3	41.5	41.6	8.71	8.50	7.92
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	379.76	379.74	346.76	43.6	43.3	42.6	8.71	a/8.77	8.14
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	374.64	374.74	346.94	40.9	42.2	41.7	9.16	a/8.88 1/	8.32
Non-durable Goods	422.08	419.01	411.28	35.8	35.6	36.3	11.79	11.77	11.33
Food & Kindred Products	587.87	617.44	497.22	40.1	40.3	35.9	c/14.66	a/14.95	a/13.85 1/
Printing & Publishing	420.99	412.58	419.44	35.2	34.7	36.6	a/11.96	c/11.89 d/	a/11.46 1/

Total Production Workers	July '84	June '84	July '83
	13,200	13,400	13,500

a/ Overtime at Premium Pay
b/ Pay Increase
c/ Less Overtime
j/ More business other than Seasonal
k/ Less business other the Seasonal
m/ Longer Work Week

Hire More Workers, Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

PROGRAM PURPOSE: Provides financial incentive for employers to hire persons considered hard-to-employ.

ADMINISTERING AGENCY: D.C. Department of Employment Services (DOES).

TAX BENEFITS: A tax credit amounting to 50% of first-year wages up to $6,000 per employee and 25% of second-year wages up to the same amount. This means a maximum allowable credit of $3,000 per employee the first year, and $1,500 the second year.

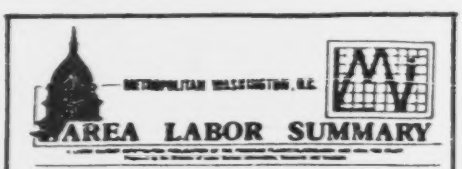
FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Contact Joanne Henderson, Office of Job Service, at 639-1661. Contact Sarah Smith, 639-1574, for summer workers.

Department of Employment Services

Government of the District of Columbia

Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

1984



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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

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